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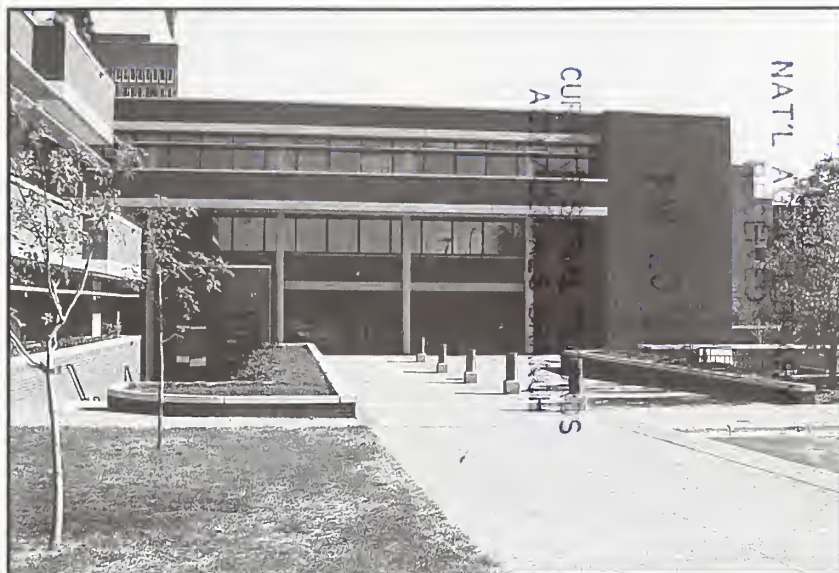


photo: J. Swab

The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute Conference Center at the University of Minnesota was the principal location of the USAIN Conference and the Preconference on National Preservation Planning in Agriculture.

National Preservation Planning for Agriculture

Report on a Preconference Program
of the 1991 USAIN National Conference

by Samuel Demas
Mann Library, Cornell University

A two-day USAIN Preconference Program explored the feasibility of developing a national preservation plan for agricultural sciences literature. The meeting, sponsored by the USAIN Collection Management Interest Group (CMIG), was funded jointly by the National Agricultural Library (NAL) and USAIN. One purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Cornell Core Historical Literature Project as a potential building block in a national preservation plan for agricultural sciences literature.

This working meeting, which involved 30 librarians and archivists representing 15 libraries nationwide, generated wide-ranging discussions of the need and potential for a nationally coordinated approach to preservation among agricultural libraries. The meeting began with several background

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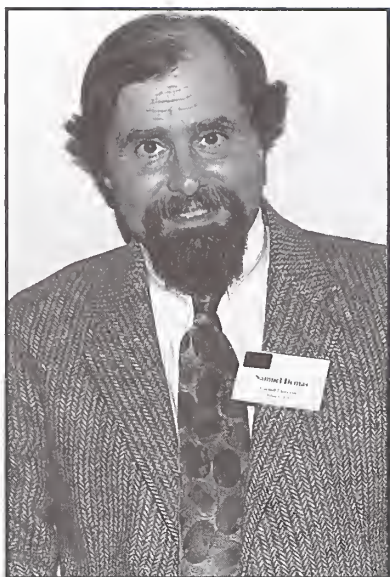


photo: J. Swab

Sam Demas
Cornell University



photo: J. Swab

Margaret Byrnes
National Library of Medicine



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George Farr
National Endowment for the Humanities

presentations and then moved into small group discussions, concluding Day 1 with a reception. Discussion group leaders met between sessions to synthesize the results, which then determined the topics of the next set of small group discussions. What follows is a summary of the presentations, the key topics of discussion, and the major outcomes and recommendations of the Preconference.

DAY 1: October 12

Background Presentations

Sam Demas, Head of Collection Development and Preservation at Mann Library, Cornell University, and chair of the preconference planning committee, introduced the program by outlining the goals of the program and recounting the events leading up to the Preconference.

The Cornell project to identify and preserve the core historical literature of 7 disciplines comprising the agricultural sciences has benefitted greatly from the support of NAL. As the key result of this project, Cornell and NAL want the core historical literature to be preserved in a format and as part of a program which will ensure that all interested U.S. libraries can receive copies of the preserved full text. One goal of the preconference was to explore possible models for structuring a program which would achieve this purpose, and to identify and discuss the questions and problems inherent in implementing these potential models.

The Cornell project is also based on the conviction that preservation must systematically address the literature of disciplines, rather than focus on the holdings of specific collections. The core historical literature takes this approach, but the core represents only one small but significant part of the literature of a discipline. Discussions among Cornell, NAL, and USAIN during the implementation of the project concluded that the core literature work should be

undertaken within the context of a larger national preservation plan for agricultural sciences literature. Another goal of the preconference was to begin to look at how to go about developing such a plan, and to identify its potential elements.

The preconference was held to elicit the best thinking of a group of agricultural librarians on preservation issues, and to explore the possible role of USAIN as the vehicle for achieving preservation goals. The challenge to the preconference participants was to reach a consensus and formulate a set of preservation recommendations, which would then be carried forward into a USAIN Conference plenary session on October 15 for discussion and action by the USAIN membership.

Model Preservation Programs

George Farr, Director, Division of Preservation and Access, National Endowment for the Humanities, reviewed existing models for coordination of preservation on a regional, national, or disciplinary basis. He reminded the group that in today's preservation environment, even libraries working in an individual mode are working cooperatively in the sense that they adhere to certain standards and protocols regarding reformatting of materials, including filming standards, maintenance of master negatives, searching and queuing of titles to be filmed, and registering completed work on OCLC and/or RLIN. Many of these are relatively recent advances, and provide an important platform on which to build cooperative projects and plans.

Farr then discussed the major models for effecting cooperative preservation. In each case he described the goals and methods of operation, and discussed the strengths and weaknesses of each approach.

The consortial model for a cooperative preservation plan is exemplified by the preservation programs of RLG, SOLINET, and CIC. Library consortia build cooperative



photo: J. Swab

Joseph Howard
National Agricultural Library



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Wallace Olsen
Cornell University



photo: J. Swab

Brice Hobrock
Kansas State University

structures to centralize certain functions, such as proposal writing, training, and development of workflows and standards, and they coordinate preservation activity among a group of libraries. The project of the American Theological Libraries Association is an example of a consortium of single-type libraries which has used a subscription program, in combination with awards from granting agencies, to fund a massive multi-year project to microfiche the literature of theology.

The United States Newspaper Program is an example of a decentralized regional approach to preservation of at least a representative group of titles in a particular genre of literature. The flawed, but important project of the American Philological Association and Columbia University to identify a core of classics literature for preservation purposes was discussed. In many ways this served as a precursor to the Cornell project, which learned from the mistakes of the Columbia experiment.

Farr concluded by offering from his experience some observations and caveats about national preservation planning, and by wishing the agricultural library community well in this well-timed and ground-breaking initiative.

Preservation Media and the NLM Experience

Margaret Byrnes, Head of the Preservation Section at the National Library of Medicine (NLM), began her talk, at George Farr's request, with a description of NLM's approach to national preservation planning, which he characterized as the "national library leadership model." NLM has a mandate and funding from the U.S. Congress to preserve the entire corpus of medical literature. NLM is in the midst of a massive microfilming program, and relies on medical libraries around the country to help fill in missing issues, volumes, and titles. In addition, it funds a cost-share preservation program with cooperating libraries, in which it pays

50% of the cost of preservation of certain categories of material.

Byrnes then presented an overview of preservation technologies and their suitability for cooperative preservation, including a brief review of the strengths and weaknesses of the key brittle book preservation technologies (microform, photocopy, mass deacidification, and optical/digital formats).

Microfilming: It is estimated that in 1989/90 ARL libraries had contracts for filming 92,000 volumes at a cost of more than \$2.5 million. By comparison, only \$500,000 was spent on contract preservation photocopying and virtually nothing on mass deacidification. Microfilm remains the preservation medium of choice because of:

1. The proven stability of the medium;
2. The existence of standards for microfilm production, inspection, and storage;
3. Its contribution to accessibility of materials in the national preservation effort through the production of copies from the negative film.

The disadvantages of microfilm are in its awkwardness and unpopularity as a format for actual reading and for distribution.

Photocopy: Preservation photocopy is a good way of meeting user's demands for paper copy and is the preferred format for heavily illustrated and used materials. The main disadvantages of paper facsimile production are the lack of a printing master from which additional copies can be cheaply and easily produced and the inefficiency of the format as a distribution medium. *[Editor's Note: There was no followup discussion on this subject, but it seems questionable that there is any degree of permanence in photocopies made on office equipment even if acid free paper is used, since there is no guarantee of permanent bond of the particles that*

make up the image to the paper, chemical stability, etc. Therefore, there may be no such thing as preservation photocopy. To satisfy user demands for paper copies of items to be preserved, facsimile reprinting on acid-free paper seems the only option. —JS]

Mass Deacidification: Byrnes reported that some preservation administrators are beginning to consider alternatives to mass deacidification, which is still in the developmental stages. Since each copy of a book preserved must be subjected to the same process, it does not lend itself to cooperative preservation in the same way as microfilm. Its drawbacks are both the initial cost of treating large quantities of material and the ongoing cost of maintaining large highly redundant collections.

Electronic Imaging: Byrnes discussed electronic imaging, which is an alternative to microform, photocopy, and mass deacidification, and offers many potential advantages:

1. A digital image can be regenerated and reproduced any number of times without loss of quality. By comparison, even the best microfilm suffers in quality from one generation to another.

2. A digital image can be enhanced to produce the best possible copy. Unlike microfilm, it is possible to remove stains and underlining, eliminate space consuming borders, heighten the contrast between text and background, and capture halftone images that do not reproduce well on microfilm.

3. It is easy to insert missing pages after the fact.

4. Storage in digital form with printing on demand saves the cost of storing large collections in print form.

5. Indexing capabilities permit improved access to the contents of a document.

6. Digital files may be transmitted over telecommunications networks, providing quicker delivery to remote locations than is possible with microform and paper copies.

7. A digital image provides greater flexibility in format (i.e., it can be reproduced on optical digital disk, CD-ROM, microform, or paper), and thus meet a variety of user preferences and library equipment constraints.

8. The potential ease with which resources can be shared electronically promises great potential for cooperative preservation programs.

A recent paper prepared for the Commission on Preservation and Access predicted that electronic imaging for preservation will be viable before 1995. Byrnes discussed the following principal issues which must be resolved before the technology will be accepted by preservationists for archival purposes:

1. Longevity (the issue is not longevity of the medium, but rather the need to monitor the quality of the images and refresh at intervals to avoid deterioration);

2. Standards (lack of);

3. Costs (still many unknowns, but it looks promising);

4. Demand (will the low use/demand for some materials

justify the expense?);

5. Suitability of the technology for certain types of materials, e.g., color images, rare materials;

6. Copyright;

7. Lack of expertise in the vendor and library communities.

Projects planned or underway at Cornell and Yale to address some of these issues were described.

Overview of Agricultural Literature

Samuel Demas, Cornell University, spoke about the nature of the agricultural sciences literature, the status of its preservation and the idea of a national preservation plan.

Demas began by noting the difficulties in defining the subject scope of agricultural literature and the highly interdisciplinary nature of agricultural practice and research. He emphasized the significance of the older agricultural literature for the study of American social, economic, and cultural history, in addition to its importance in understanding the history of science and technology.

Farming was the predominant social and economic structure in the United States until well into the 19th century. In 1870, 90% of the nation's population of 40 million was still engaged in agriculture and lived in rural communities. The basic unit of agriculture and of American society was the family sized farm. During the 19th century, the farm unit shifted orientation from the family to the market, to the expanding urban-industrial society. With this came shifts in attitudes towards crops and soils, and towards management of the farm enterprise. These shifts had a profound effect on farm families, on rural communities, and on the environment and the economy of the nation.

Today about 2% of our population of over 250 million is engaged directly in agriculture. The story of this dramatic change in the character and methods of U.S. agriculture, of



Pam Andre
National Agricultural Library



Peggy Johnson
University of Minnesota

photo: J. Swab



photo: J. Swab

Some of the participants in the focus group discussing models for distributing core literature and related issues.

its impact on the American people, and on the nation's social structure, landscape, environment, and economy, is one of the most remarkable stories of the American experience. A story which is only beginning to be written by historians, and one which is documented primarily in the collections of the nation's agricultural libraries.

Demas then presented the types, or genre's, of agricultural literature, giving examples of titles in each. In discussing each genre he provided bibliometric bench marks and gave a sense of what we know and don't know about the size, distribution, and condition of the literature. In addition, examples of works which have been written out of the literature of a genre, or which contribute to our understanding of it, were mentioned. Each of the following types of literature were discussed:

1. Monographs: scientific, popular, pamphlets, theses, textbooks, and curricula;
2. Serials: almanacs, newspapers, popular periodicals, agricultural society transactions, scientific/technical, land-grant publications and reference tools;
3. Government documents: county, state, and federal;
4. Manuscripts and archives: diaries and letters, photographs, corporate records, agricultural society records, and papers of prominent individuals;
5. Miscellaneous genres such as mail order, agricultural implement, and seed catalogs.

Preservation of Agricultural Literature

Demas then summarized the status of preservation efforts in the agricultural sciences. While considerable preservation of agricultural literature has taken place over the years, most has been as a byproduct of preservation activity in other disciplines. The notable exception, i.e., a large scale project focused clearly on important agricultural materials, is the NAL/land-grant publications project. Initiated and coordinated by Wally Olsen while at NAL, this is the premier example of a cooperative preservation project in agriculture.

As a result of this cooperative effort, funded by NAL and carried out with the cooperation of land-grant institutions, the experiment station publications of 46 states have been microfilmed as a result of this project. *[Editor's note: During the discussion it was noted that NAL also microfilmed several million pages of agricultural journals on newsprint in the 1970's and several hundred brittle books prior to that. NAL managers have indicated an intention to identify the titles and scope of coverage to the public. —JS]*

A number of state historical societies, Wisconsin and Ohio being prime examples, have microfilmed quantities of agricultural literature in the course of their preservation programs. A number of state libraries have filmed materials of interest to agricultural historians, and a number of states are currently developing state-wide preservation plans. Commercial filers, such as UMI and Readex,

have filmed significant numbers of agriculture-related serials and monographs, often as parts of large microform sets. A number of major agribusiness corporations, including Massey Ferguson and John Deere, have filmed their corporate records.

To get an idea of the status of current agricultural preservation activity in universities, Demas conducted an informal telephone survey of 17 land-grant institutions. Those interviewed were asked about:

1. Institutional preservation capabilities;
2. Past and present preservation projects focused specifically on agricultural materials;
3. Knowledge of agricultural preservation projects at other institutions.

Based on this limited sample, it seems very little is being done to preserve agricultural materials at this time.

In terms of general preservation treatment capabilities, most of these institutions perform physical treatments such as minor repair, paper repair, and making enclosures. A number are just beginning reformatting projects using microform and/or photocopy. In all but three cases, agricultural materials are treated only as they turn up on the repair shelf along with other materials on the basis of condition and use. Demas was able to discover 3 land-grant libraries with preservation projects focusing on agricultural materials:

1. Texas A&M is filming the archives of their experiment station;
2. University of California at Davis is filming an average of about 300 volumes/year in viticulture and apiculture;
3. The Mann Library at Cornell is conducting two reformatting projects (using microfilm and preservation photocopy):
 - a. The core literature of entomology, comprising 3,400 volumes over 3 years;
 - b. In conjunction with the N.Y. State Library, 1,800 volumes over 3 years on the history of N.Y. state agriculture and rural life.

Several respondents to Demas' survey noted that it is very

difficult to get grant funds for preservation of agricultural literature. This is one of the problems which a national preservation plan would address. Articulating a nationally coordinated approach to preservation would be helpful to all agricultural libraries in securing preservation funding. A national preservation plan provides a disciplinary framework within which to divide the preservation challenge into logical, achievable projects. The elements of a plan may be structured by genre, period, region, subject, or some combination of these. Funding proposals for individual and cooperative projects can then be structured to fit into the national plan. In this way, each institution's preservation efforts can be demonstrated to contribute compellingly to a nationally coordinated effort. Demas concluded by suggesting approaches to national preservation planning and outlining the reasons he feels the agricultural information community is uniquely positioned to succeed at such an effort.

Core Agricultural Literature Project

Wallace C. Olsen, Director of the Core Agricultural Literature Project, Mann Library, Cornell University, discussed the methods used in the project for identifying core historical literature for preservation purposes, and briefly outlined the project, which consists of two parts:

1. Identification of the core agricultural literature which is currently useful for teaching and research in:
 - a. The third world;
 - b. The developed world;
2. Identification of an historical core of agricultural literature for U.S. preservation purposes. His presentation focused on methods used in identifying the historical core literature, which is viewed as a method for setting preservation priorities within a discipline.

The core literature work is organized by discipline, encompassing agricultural economics and rural sociology, agricultural engineering, soil science, food science and human nutrition, animal science, forestry, and crop improvement and protection. The results will be published in the form of a set consisting of one volume for each discipline, listing the core literature for the discipline and providing in-depth description, measurement and analysis of the literature.

Olsen discussed the scope of the core historical literature identification, which includes American imprints (with some exceptions) published between 1860 and 1950, materials of national, rather than local interest (e.g., most state and county publications), and excludes land-grant and U.S. government publications. The focus is on substantive monographs from commercial and university presses, and on the most significant journals, scientific and popular.

The methods used in identifying core historical literature are adapted from those developed in identifying the current core literature. They include both quantitative analysis, consisting primarily of citation analysis, and qualitative evaluation by senior scholars and scientists in the discipline. The process begins with extensive consultations with an advisory board of senior scholars in the discipline. Experts on the literature who might serve as reviewers are identified, along with an initial set of source documents.

Source documents are the basic and most respected overview publications in which scholars cite the literature of their own discipline or specialty. These provide a broad, and frequently evaluative, review of the literature, including extensive lists of citations. Source documents include annotated bibliographies, review articles in journals, treatises, and major monographic works. These source documents are analyzed, citation by citation, with the bibliographer recording the number of times each publication listed in a source document is cited. So far, between 25 and 80 source documents have been analyzed for each discipline, depending on its literature. Care is taken to guard against skews and other potential weaknesses of citation analysis.

The resulting lists of cited monographs and serials are then reviewed against additional bibliographic tools, including online resources, and augmented as necessary. Serials are divided into two lists, popular periodicals and scientific journals. The scientific serials list is ranked according to citation counts to determine preservation priorities. Popular periodicals, a difficult category to work with, are submitted to a panel of reviewers for qualitative ranking in terms of priority for preservation. Similarly, the monographs, which are often divided into narrower subject subsets, are submitted for scholarly review.

Olsen presented the results of the core historical identification work in animal sciences as an example. He reported that work is underway on the literature of agricultural engineering, soil science and food science and human nutrition. It is projected that the identification of a heritage collection of agricultural sciences literature, covering all 7 disciplines, will be completed in 1994.

Case Studies—Small Group Discussions

Brice Hobrock, Dean of Libraries, Kansas State University and Chair of the USAIN CMIG, introduced the two case studies. The case studies were based on completion of the Core Historical Literature Project. Further, it was assumed that this project is only one part of a potential national preservation plan designed to optimize efforts nationally in the preservation of agricultural materials. Preconference participants divided into two groups, each facilitated by a pair of group leaders. Each group undertook one of the following two assignments:



photo: J. Swab

Robert J. Strauss
Preservation Consultant, Minneapolis



photo: J. Swab

Some of the participants in the focus group discussing development of a national preservation plan for agricultural literature.

1. Develop one or more models for ensuring that the preservation of the core literature can be accomplished to maximum national advantage, i.e., the preserved full text can be distributed nationally.

- a. Consider aspects such as: In what format(s) should the core be preserved? Who would do the preservation? How would the preservation copies be disseminated nationally? How would this be financed and how would libraries be charged, if at all? Who would be responsible for maintaining the master copies in perpetuity?

- b. Identify additional issues which would be faced in implementing your model(s).

2. Consider what some of the approaches to a national preservation plan might be, what some of the major elements might be and how they could be addressed, and how USAIN, or another logical group, could begin to work on a national preservation plan.

DAY 2: October 13

Case Study Results

The group leaders presented the results of the case studies. Following are the key issues which were discussed in each case study.

1. Models for distributing the preserved core literature and related issues. Group leaders: Pam Andre, Associate Director for Automation, National Agricultural Library, and Peggy Johnson, Assistant Director, St. Paul Campus Libraries, University of Minnesota.

- a. A central non-profit administrative body based at an institution with space, overhead, and expertise should take the lead role in ensuring that the preserved core literature is duplicated and distributed. Actual reformatting could be contracted out to one or more vendors. An alternative model, preservation via a private sector publishing project, was also discussed.

- b. Given the size of the preservation task, distributed

responsibility for document supply, preparation of material, and actual preservation work might be desirable. Nature of arrangements with contractors was discussed.

- c. May need to involve a number of institutions, based on collection strengths, to supply documents for preservation; this might address the potential problem that no one collection will have all the materials in a heritage collection.

- d. Reimbursement for the preservation work of cooperating libraries must be considered, including for bibliographic control and use of collections (which would involve destroying originals in many cases).

- e. Distribution copies of the preserved full text might be financed through one or a combination of the following methods: NAL/federal funds, foundation and corporate donations, subscription payments

in advance by libraries wanting preservation copies. Possibility of charging libraries for a heritage collection based on a sliding fee according to ability to pay.

- f. No one technology currently satisfies all the identified needs for both preservation and access. Should select a technology which can produce a master copy from which multiple formats can be produced. Costs, methods and responsibility for custody of archival master must be determined.

- g. Legal issues to be resolved include: ownership of the preserved text masters, depending on how the project is funded and structured and on how the preservation is done, and issues around copyright and the distribution of preservation copies.

2. Development of a national preservation plan for agricultural literature. Group leaders: Margaret Byrnes, NLM, and Robert J. Strauss, Preservation Consultant, Minneapolis.

- a. Organizational responsibility for the task of developing a plan and for actual preservation work occupied much of the discussion. What should the role of NAL be? Should NAL seek a formal preservation mandate such as NLM's? Or, should NAL play a coordinating role among the land-grants and not be the primary agent of preservation activity? Or, should there be a separate national commission for the preservation of agricultural sciences literature, which would qualify for a variety of funding types? The primary need is for strategic planning and coordination; actual preservation can be contracted.

- b. Paid staff would be needed to undertake the development of a national agricultural preservation plan. USAIN, as a volunteer and fledgling organization, could not undertake such an effort as a committee assignment.

- c. One approach to a nationally coordinated preservation effort is through identifying strong subject collections and contracting with groups of libraries for systematic preservation. The need for collection assessment work as a basis for identifying subject strengths among libraries was discussed.

d. Use of national utilities, etc., to guard against duplication of effort.

e. Possible funding sources were discussed. In this reporting/synthesis session, the participants engaged in a lively discussion of many of the issues noted above, thus generating the topics for the Focus Groups. One fortunate and unexpected outcome of this discussion was the offer of Joe Howard, Director of NAL, to contribute the currently vacant NAL position of Preservation Officer to the task of developing a national preservation plan, beginning Spring 1992.

Focus Group Discussions

Following discussion of the case study results, the participants divided into three groups, each focusing on one of the three principal issues which emerged. Each Focus Group was asked to come up with a set of recommendations for discussion by the preconference participants. The three Focus Group topics and the recommendations which emerged from the Focus Groups are summarized below.

1. Nature of the cooperative structure and activity in a coordinated national preservation effort. Group Leader: Peggy Johnson, University of Minnesota.

a. The Core Historical Literature Project should be a central component of a national preservation plan, and can serve as a model on which other components might be built.

b. The USAIN CMIG should appoint an advisory board to work with Cornell on efforts to use the results of the Core Historical Literature Project to maximum national advantage. This group should include broad representation of interested parties in the library and scholarly community.

c. Archival masters of a core collection should be stored and maintained by NAL.

d. USAIN should lobby for additional funding for NAL to support preservation activity in-house and nationally through a national preservation plan for agricultural sciences literature. USAIN should engage in coalition building/liaison with other groups, such as NASULGC, ARL, and the Society of American Archivists, to promote the cause of preservation of our heritage of agricultural science literature.

e. Miscellaneous issues requiring special attention as part of a national preservation plan for agriculture: conversion of existing microforms to electronic format as part of the core historical literature, raising consciousness about the necessity of preserving agricultural publications currently in electronic format, incentives for participation in a nationally coordinated effort, and the particular challenges of preserving manuscript and archival materials.

2. Preservation technology for the core literature. Group leader: Pam Andre, NAL.

a. Core historical literature should be preserved and distributed digitally, with a preservation quality microfilm produced from the digital file for archival purposes. Digital preservation will permit production of products for distribution in a wide variety of formats, including paper, microform, and electronic. A user study might be undertaken to determine distribution media (CD-ROM, online).

b. NAL would take responsibility for establishing an archival program to ensure continuity of electronic master.

c. Work needs to be done in specifying and developing an infrastructure for access to the preserved core literature in electronic form, including workstation, hardware, and software (text image) training for library staff and users, and network connectivity and ability to handle bitmapped images.

d. Standard procedures for distributed production activities must be established, whether preservation scanning is undertaken in-house in one or more libraries, or contracted.

e. The project should participate in the development of national standards for imaging, protocols, and compression.

f. Ensure bibliographic control of electronic products.

3. Developing a national preservation plan for agricultural sciences literature. Group leaders: Margaret Byrnes, NLM, and Brice Hobrock, Kansas State University.

a. Building on the NAL offer of a staff position to dedicate to the development of a national preservation plan, a three-year program was outlined, with Year 1, commencing in mid-1992, focusing on development of the plan, Year 2, 1993/94, on fundraising, and with implementation of the plan to begin in Year 3, 1994/95.

b. A senior level librarian with stature and broad experience, preferably from the agricultural library community, would be hired to write a national preservation plan for agricultural sciences.

- This position might be handled contractually and would likely work for and be housed at NAL. This person would work with an advisory board appointed for the purpose, and would consult widely within the agriculture community in developing the plan. The same individual may or may not undertake Year 2 and 3 activities, depending on their suitability and/or availability.

c. To attract a senior individual with the requisite skills and experience, the approximately \$40,000/year salary line contributed by NAL would be supplemented by about \$20,000/year. This might be raised by soliciting funds from within the community of agricultural libraries. This might involve, for example, 40 libraries contributing \$500/year for several years.

d. The job dimensions of the Year 1 position include:

- Develop a vision and write a plan for a nationally coordinated approach to the preservation of agricultural literature;
- Survey preservation needs and preservation activity and capability within the agricultural information community.
- Build the commitment of the agricultural information community to the plan and establish the communication mechanisms necessary to implement the plan.
- Formulate a cooperative approach to preservation based on identification of collection strengths within the agricultural information community.
- Identify and communicate with potential funding sources.
- Relate internal NAL preservation needs to national preservation planning.



The above report was presented to the general USAIN membership on Tuesday, October 15.

The following article is a summary of the April and November 1991 reports. For previous background and progress reports see ALIN, 15(8):1-2, 11-14, August 1989; 16(4):10-11, April 1990; and 17(2/3):14-15, February/March 1991.

Core Agricultural Literature Project Progress Report

by Wallace C. Olsen
Core Literature Project Director
Mann Library, Cornell University



The Project's aim is to identify the most important current literature valuable for instruction and research in the agricultural sciences at institutions in both developing and developed countries. The final result for the Third World will be the production of compact disks containing the full text of the identified journal and monographic literature.

1. Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, the first volume in the series, was published in November 1991. The Cornell University Press flyer/order form on page 10 provides details. The second volume, Agricultural Engineering, and the third, Animal Science, should be published in 1992.

The anticipated chapters and authors of the Animal Science volume are:

1. Development and Influence of Animal Science and Health, Richard L. Wilham
2. Literature Patterns and Trends, Wallace C. Olsen
3. Publishing of the American Society of Animal Science, Frederic N. Owens and Dennis M. Hallford
4. Statistics and Databanks in Animal Science, George Wiggins and Robert E. McDowell
5. Animal Health Epidemiological Statistics and Databanks, Victor Beal and colleagues
6. Core Lists and Analysis of Primary Monographs, Post 1950, Wallace C. Olsen
7. Core Lists and Analysis of Journals, Wallace C. Olsen
8. Primary Historical Literature in the English Language, 1860-1949, Henry Murphy and Dorothy Wright
9. Reference Collection Update, Judith Levitt and JoAnne Boorkman

Work is underway on the fourth volume, Soil Science. The anticipated chapters and authors are:

1. Trends and Developments in Soil Science, B. Warkentin
2. Overview of Early Soil Science Literature, Jean

Boulaine

3. Today's Soil Science Literature, Peter McDonald
 4. Soil Science Literature in Developing Countries, S. W. Buol
 5. The Role of Soil Science Societies, W. W. Larson
 6. Soil Surveys and Maps, Ralph McCracken and George Wiggins
 7. Soil Information Systems, David Anderson
 8. Core Monograph Literature, Post 1950, Peter McDonald
 9. Core Lists and Analysis of Journals, Peter McDonald
 10. Preservation of Historical Soils Literature, Peter McDonald
 11. Reference Resources Update, Peter McDonald
- Comments on the soil science volume or the analysis of the literature should be directed to Peter McDonald of the Core Literature staff (607-255-9022).

Writing will begin soon on the fifth and sixth volumes: Food Science and Human Nutrition; and Crop Improvement and Protection. The evaluation by scientists of the list of monographs is completed for Food Science and Human Nutrition topics, but names of evaluators may still be submitted for Crop Improvement and Protection.

The Food Science and Human Nutrition Steering Committee members are:

- Dr. Owen R. Fennema, Dept. of Food Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison
- Dr. Curtberto Garza, Div. of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University
- Dr. Joseph H. Hotchkiss, Dept. of Food Science, Cornell University
- Dr. Michael C. Latham, Div. of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University
- Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, Harvard Center for Population Studies

Organizational and citation analysis work in Food Science and Human Nutrition will be done by Ms. Jennie Brogdon, a former member of the staff of the National Agricultural Library with a nutrition background.

The Crop Improvement and Protection Steering Committee members are:

- Dr. W. Ronnie Coffman, Plant Breeding and Biometry, Cornell University
- Dr. Gary Heichel, University of Illinois
- Dr. David J. Hume, Dept. of Crop Science, University of Guelph, Canada
- Dr. W. Laux, Biologische Bundesanstalt, Berlin
- Dr. David Pimentel, Entomology, Cornell University
- Dr. H. David Thurston, Dept. of Plant Pathology, Cornell University

The agricultural plant science area is expected to be the largest and most complex subject to be analyzed. It will include the chemical and biological methods of plant protection as well as plant breeding and pathology of crops and their production.

(Continued on page 11)

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WALLACE C. OLSEN

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY MARGOT A. BELLAMY AND BERNARD F. STANTON

The first in the series, this book analyzes the trends in the published literature of agricultural economics and rural sociology during the past fifty years. It uses citation analysis and other bibliometric techniques to identify the primary journals, report series, and monographs of current importance to the developed industrial countries as well as those in the Third World.

An introductory chapter deals with the societal and scientific trends and developments during this period, followed by one that traces the characteristics of agricultural economics literature and documents its use and influences. Primary sections of the book treat the citation analysis processes used, including those that measure productivity in agriculture. The author describes the methodology used in the study, and supplies extensive itemized lists of the primary journals and monographs. The core monographs were peer-reviewed and evaluated by scholars around the world.

The listings and analyses offer a guide to the most valuable current literature, publishers, and authors. More than 1,400 titles for education and research in the developed world are identified as core monographs subranked into three levels of importance, with 1,000 forming the core for the Third World. (Duplication of monograph titles in the two lists is only 30%.) Additional chapters cover the measurement and preservation of academic literature collections, a list of primary working papers appropriate for research, and an updated reference list.

A major bibliographic work, this book will be invaluable to agricultural economists and rural sociologists. It will be of major assistance in building institutional resources in the Third World and in helping collectors in developed countries evaluate their collection strengths, measure their journal holdings, and make decisions about preserving historically pertinent literature. A set of compact disks with the full texts of the monograph and the last five years of the journals is planned for use in the Third World.

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	Monographs			Journals	
	Developed Countries	Third World	Common to Both	Developed Countries	Third World
Ag Economics & Rural Sociology	1,421	1,002	564	82	65
Ag Engineering	811	633	388	57	30
Animal Science & Health	953	1,030	681	74	53
Soil Science	907	761	492		

(Continued from page 9)

II. Work on the seventh and final subject area of Forestry and Silviculture begins with an organizational meeting at Cornell University on November 25. The Steering Committee members are:

Mr. James Coufal, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York, Syracuse;

Dr. James Lassoie, Dept. of Natural Resources, Cornell University

Dr. P. K. R. Nair, School of Forestry Resources and Conservation, University of Florida

Dr. Donald F. Webster, Libraries and Learning Resources, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York, Syracuse

Names of evaluators of lists of monographs are requested for both the developed and Third World countries. An evaluator should have 15 years of work in the profession, experience as an educator and researcher, and for Third World lists, experience in the Third World.

III. Determining the core agricultural literature began over two years ago. There has been great interest in the end results and in the prospect of having full text of this core literature on compact disks. Agricultural scientists have willingly invested time in evaluating lists and providing counsel. The final lists of literature and volumes published will probably serve as primary works in agricultural literature for a generation or more. Results of the core literature identification for the first four volumes are represented in the table at the top of this page.

The monographic overlap between developed and Third World is 30-35% in the first two disciplines. Animal science and health has a 52% overlap; the soil science overlap is not yet available. The journal overlap in all subject areas is close to 70%.

IV. The Rockefeller Foundation, which funded the Third World portion of this project, is joining with Mann Library on December 11 for discussions concerning the production of the compact disks and equipment issues. Topics will include requirements and criteria for donor agency support of disks and equipment, an educational plan for distributors, academicians, and librarians in Third World locations; and problems related to equipment installation and main-

tenance. Seven persons with extensive experience with Third World literature and the use of compact disks will attempt to reach some conclusions concerning effective distribution of the core libraries and education in their use. A firm schedule for production of the compact disks should be reached in late December with initial distribution of the agricultural economics and rural sociology literature on disks in late 1992.

V. Mann Library has now begun a program to identify the core historical literature in the same seven subject areas. The intention is to identify the most historically important American and English literature for the purpose of preserving these rapidly deteriorating publications. Two staff members, Ms. Jane Hunt and Dr. Susan Thompson are working on the historical agricultural literature. Lists of pre-1950 monographs are being evaluated by scientists for historical value, along with the scholarly journals and the popular periodicals which were so prevalent between 1870 and 1950. This work has become the central element in a national plan for the preservation of agricultural literature.



NOTICE

ALIN and Pubs Frequency Cut in FY-92

Because of NAL's internal Fiscal Year 1992 budget adjustments reported in the October 1991 issue of *ALIN*, 17(10):11, the frequency of this publication will be temporarily reduced to bimonthly. It is hoped that *ALIN* will be able to resume its 10 issues per year in FY-93.

Other NAL publications, such as the *Quick Bibliography* series and other bibliographic series, will be reduced in the number issued and, to some degree, the number of copies distributed.

—Joseph N. Swab, *ALIN* Editor
Publications Officer, NAL



Technology
Transfer

NAL Solicits Potential Solutions to Hardwood Industry Problems

NAL's Technology Transfer Information Center (TTIC) would like to hear from organizations or individuals that think they might have solutions to four specific problems facing the U.S. hardwood industry.

TTIC, the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Hardwood Research Council are involved in a nationwide effort to solicit proposals in areas in which the U.S. hardwood industry is looking for help.

"We are collaborating on a user-driven technology transfer process," said Kate Hayes, coordinator of TTIC. "The effort includes identifying the technological needs of the U.S. hardwood industry and working with the federal laboratories, universities, and other research organizations to locate potential solutions."

The organizations involved in this process have prepared four "statements of need" defining the hardwood industry problems they are seeking help with. Briefly, the "statements of need" are:

- Detection System to Identify Wetwood in Standing Living Trees and in Cut Logs and Boards. Technology Requirements: How to detect "wetwood" infected logs and lumber before drying and how to identify "wetwood" infected living trees in the forest.
- Novel Technology for Processing Logs into Boards or Other Value-Added Products. Technology Requirements: Finding alternatives to conventional sawmill practices for milling logs into boards and to produce other value-added products.
- Alternatives to Petroleum-based Biocides for Protecting Hardwood Lumber and Manufactured Products. Technology Requirements: Finding alternatives for protecting raw and finished lumber against insects and fungal-caused decay and stain.
- External and Internal Defect Detection To Optimize Cutting of Hardwood Logs and Lumber. Technology Requirements: Develop or identify log scanners that will locate and define dimensions of internal knots, splits, holes, decay, and other physical defects as well as foreign objects such as rocks, bullets, nails, and other metals, prior to milling operations. Also needed are automated, computerized systems that will locate, define, and remove surface defects from lumber.

Copies of the complete "statements of need" are available

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTERS

A World Directory 1990



Rita C. Fisher
Julia C. Peterson
John W. Beecher
Jane S. Johnson
Carol Boast



IAALD



ICTA

Urbana, Illinois
United States of America
1990

by contacting:

Technology Transfer Information Center
National Agricultural Library, Room 1402
10301 Baltimore Boulevard
Beltsville, MD 20705-2351

Telephone: (301) 504-6875; FTS: 964-6875
Telefacsimile: (301) 504-7098; FTS: 964-7098





AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTERS A WORLD DIRECTORY 1990

The International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (IAALD), in cooperation with the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), is pleased to offer an updated and enlarged directory of agricultural libraries and documentation centers.

The 8.5 x 11 inch hardbound Directory covers agriculture in a broad context, including fisheries, range management, forestry and veterinary medicine. However, food and human nutrition are not included. The Directory contains addresses and phone numbers for over 4,000 libraries and documentation centers throughout the world. Entries include, as provided: telex and telefacsimile numbers, subjects and sizes of collections, types and languages of materials

collected, services provided, inhouse databases maintained and commercial databases searched.

The primary language of the Directory is English. The names of the institutions are also given in the language of the country, when provided.

The Directory is arranged by country and then by cities. Indices at the end of the main text provide the user with several access points: institution by name, parent institution, former name(s) and subject(s) of collections and/or services. Each index is subdivided by country.

The Directory, the culmination of a 5-year volunteer effort, should prove to be an extremely valuable reference tool. Every attempt has been made to insure

that the information is both complete and accurate. Each copy includes an update form. The editors encourage all suggestions, whether for new materials or corrections to existing entries.

IAALD plans to use income from the Directory to sponsor continuing education for librarians and documentalists from developing nations. More information on these programs will be forthcoming in the IAALD Bulletin.

CTA is distributing the Directory in countries covered by their programs (ACP countries). Donors are being sought to subsidize distribution in other developing nations. Prospective donors are encouraged to respond on the attached order form.



Clip or xerox the order form below and send it with your payment to the address given in the lower right hand corner of the form.

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United States	US \$ 8 (2 days)	US \$4 (7 days)

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News Notes

Professional Program for Catalogers



photo: J. Swab

Carol Mandel

Carol Mandel, Director of Technical and Networked Information Services, Butler Library, Columbia University, addressed NAL staff on June 6, 1991, on the subject of cataloging simplification and the changing role of the professional cataloger in the information environment. Ms. Mandel, co-author with Dorothy Gregor of the provocative article "Cataloging Must Change," published in *American Libraries*, spoke on the need for catalogers to exercise judgment during the cataloging process, to

develop rewarding professional competencies beyond cataloging, and to reconceptualize cataloging for access to be responsive to the information needs of library users.

—Sarah Thomas

Laura McCann Visits NAL, Distributes Alternatives Bibliography

Much valuable information on alternative enterprises has been difficult to locate. Many extension publications, conference proceedings, research reports, and other fugitive literature are not currently included on computerized agricultural databases which focus on journals and books. Thanks to the efforts of The Center for Alternative Plant and Animal Products (CAPAP) at the University of Minnesota research in this subject area is now much easier.

The Extension Service, USDA, and CAPAP thought that it was important to make this fugitive information more widely available. In 1987, the Extension Service funded a

CAPAP proposal to collect publications and other materials on alternative enterprises and develop a computerized database of this information. The database and a resulting publication, "Alternative Agricultural Opportunities: A Bibliography" have been completed.

Laura McCann, the Acting Director of CAPAP, spent a week in September at NAL working with Karl Schneider and others, including Ruth Finnblade, Janet Barclay, Arleen

Howard, Chris Hansen, and Steve Shapiro to determine which of these publications were already in the NAL collection. Items located in NAL's holdings were noted by addition of NAL call numbers to the database records. Ms. McCann presented NAL with a duplicate set of the publications, and copies of the bibliography for the collection.

The bibliography is not all-inclusive. Many materials that are readily accessible through existing databases have been excluded. Also, since these publications are by definition, fugitive, some pertinent items have probably been missed. Suggestions of publications or other materials that should be included in a subsequent version of the database are welcome. Please send two copies of materials to be considered for inclusion in the database to:

*Center for Alternative Plant and Animal Products
340 Alderman Hall
University of Minnesota
1970 Folwell Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108*

Contact CAPAP at the same address for information on ordering copies of the bibliography, in print or database format.

A searchable database of the bibliography (with NAL call numbers, where found) is available for downloading from ALF, NAL's electronic bulletin board (301/504-8510, -5111, -5496, or -5497). The file is called CAPAP.EXE. Users should also download installation instructions, and publications order information in files called LOADAAO.TXT and ORDERAAO.TXT.

Ms. McCann has Bachelor's and Master's degrees from the University of Minnesota in Animal Science. Her Master's research was conducted in Morocco on the nutritive value of local feedstuffs. She also had an internship with Senator Rudy Boschwitz prior to joining the Center for Alternative Plant and Animal Products as Program Coordinator. She has been with CAPAP since its inception in 1987.

—Karl Schneider



photo: J. Swab

Laura McCann

Telephone Numbers Changed for NAL Electronic Bulletin Board

The telephone numbers to the National Agricultural Library's electronic bulletin board, called ALF (for Agricultural Library Forum), also changed December 16, 1991, when all other library telephone numbers changed.

The new numbers are area code (301) 504-5496, -5111, -5497, and -6510. FTS (Federal Telecommunications System) numbers will be 964-5496, -5111, -5497, and -6510.

ALF has been maintained by NAL since 1987 to provide access to, and a means to exchange, agricultural information and resources. The service is available 24-hours a day, 7 days a week to anyone with access to compatible computer equipment.

According to Karl Schneider, ALF system operator, information in ALF may be found in bulletins, messages, conferences, and more than 400 files of materials. "ALF is a convenient and economical way to access NAL information, products, and services," Schneider said. "It also offers

people a forum in which to meet and exchange agricultural information, anywhere in the world, at anytime of the day."

To access ALF, communications software should be set at either 300, 1200, or 2400 baud, full duplex, no parity, 8 data bits, and 1 stop bit.

The computer software used by ALF is called Remote Bulletin Board System for Personal Computers (RBBS-PC). It is menu-driven and runs on IBM personal computers and compatibles. Known as "Userware" by its developers, RBBS-PC is wholly user supported. It is distributed by Capital PC Users Groups in Bethesda, MD, a not-for-profit organization, and is considered "shareware," meaning that it can be passed along at no charge if it is not altered. The software is considered an industry standard for IBM-type PC bulletin boards.

A free users guide is available in addition to assistance on accessing ALF, by contacting:

Public Services Division, Rm 100

Attn: ALF

National Agricultural Library

10301 Baltimore Boulevard

Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

The systems operator may be reached by calling (301) 504-5113 or 504-5204; FTS 964-5113 or 964-5204.



Grantsmanship Workshop

Dr. Nan Booth, University of Maryland Regional Extension Director, presented a workshop entitled "Thinking Through the Fund-Seeking Process" at NAL on October 4. Dr. Booth has had over ten years of experience in helping organizations develop grant proposals in her work with the Maryland Extension Service. Proposal writing is becoming increasingly important to organizations of all types as the

number of requests to information center personnel for funding sources attests. The workshop gave participants a conceptual framework for looking at the grantsmanship process, techniques for researching funding sources, and guidelines for putting together effective proposals. The material presented was a help both to potential grantees and those who assist others in their search for funding.

—John Kane

(Below) Dr. Nan Booth conducts the grantsmanship workshop.

photo: J. Swab





**Food &
Nutrition**



photo: J. Swab

Joseph Shepherd, Director, Nutrition and Technical Services Division, Food & Nutrition Service, presents the USDA Certificate of Appreciation to Sandy Facinoli, Coordinator of FNIC.

Food and Nutrition Information Center Celebrates 20 Years of Service

The Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) celebrated 20 years of service in 1991. Over 100 former employees and cooperators, and current users of the Center attended a reception and program held at NAL in September. An exhibit which documented 20 years of activities was on display for two months in the NAL lobby. FNIC staff received an engraved certificate signed by Betty Jo Nelson, Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service. The award recognized FNIC for its "20 years of dedicated service to the food and human nutrition community."

FNIC was founded in 1971 as a national resource for education and training materials to be used by persons in USDA's Child Nutrition Program

(school lunch, child and adult care, etc). Over the years the Center has expanded its services to provide lending and reference services to USDA program employees, nutritionists, media, consumers, researchers, scientists, authors, software developers, etc. In FY90, over 14,000 users requested information, publications, or borrowed materials.

—Sandy Facinoli



photo: J. Swab

Part of the FNIC exhibit for its 20th Anniversary. Using the apple in the FNIC logo, the staff designed this around an apple tree, apple carts, and sections of apples, to show the products, services, and accomplishments of FNIC since 1971.



photo: J. Swab

Shirley King Evans prepared an exhibit of specialized food and nutrition books and other publications in conjunction with FNIC's 20th Anniversary programs.



photos: J. Swab

(Above) Some of the current and former staff of FNIC gathered for the 20th Anniversary reception sponsored by the Associates of NAL. Principal speakers at the program were Sandy Facinoli, and NAL Director Joseph H. Howard (below left), who welcomed the distinguished guests from USDA and the public, Robyn Frank (center), Head, Information Centers Branch and a former FNIC Coordinator, who gave a slide presentation illustrating the history of FNIC, and Keith Russell (right), Associate Director for Public Services, who outlined FNIC's important services, products, and contributions to USDA and the public, and its role as a model for NAL's information centers established since 1971.



Nutrition Bibliography Available from FNIC

A bibliography of educational materials related to the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and the Commodity Supplemental Food (CSF) programs of the U.S. Department of Agricultural Library. "Nutrition Education Resource Guide: An Annotated Bibliography of Educational Materials for the WIC and CSF Programs—1991" contains citations of books, brochures, posters, flipcharts, films, slides, videotapes, and other materials that would be helpful to WIC and CSF program managers.

"The purpose of the guide is to assist state and local WIC and CSF staff in selecting, acquiring, and developing accurate and appropriate materials for educating WIC/CSF program participants about nutrition," said Natalie Updegrave of NAL's Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC), which produced the guide. Updegrave said the guide supplements a similar guide published by FNIC in

1982.

"The new guide focuses on education materials related to nutrition for pregnant and breast-feeding women, and children from infancy through preschool," Updegrave said. In addition to listing and describing materials that are available, the guide also indicates where the materials can be obtained, the format, reading level (if printed material) and the cost. The listed materials are available for loan from FNIC.

The guide was produced with assistance from the National Association of WIC Directors (NAWD) and was funded through an agreement with USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). It was published as Number 94 in the series *Bibliographies and Literature of Agriculture*.

Copies of the guide may be obtained by sending a request with a self-addressed label to:

Food and Nutrition Information Center
National Agricultural Library, Room 304
10301 Baltimore Boulevard
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

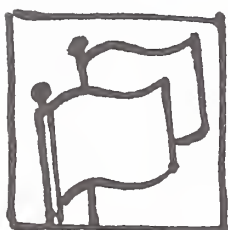
Telephone: (301) 504-5719; FTS: 964-5719





photos: B. Norris

Among recent visitors to the National Agricultural Library were Mrs. Evelyn Madigan (to the left of the Lincoln bust), wife of Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan, and a group of her associates. Hosts for the visit and tours were Dr. Essex E. Finney (left), Director Beltsville Area, Agricultural Research Service; NAL Director Joseph H. Howard (3rd from right), and Mike Combs (right) of the ARS National Visitor Center, Beltsville.



Visitors



On October 29th, in a continuation of discussions about the developing Universal Agricultural Thesaurus, Colin Ogbourne (left), Director of Information Services, CAB International, and Peter Scott (right), Head, Division of Crop Protection and Genetics, CABI, met with Pamela Andre, Associate Director for Automation, Joseph H. Howard, NAL Director, and Sarah Thomas, Associate Director for Technical Services.



photo: J. Swab

Shirley King Evans (left) and Angela Lee gave a presentation on Chinese food and cooking at the Asian/Pacific Heritage program.

Cultural Heritage Activities

Two NAL/ARS programs in recent months celebrated the cultural heritage of employees. The first of these, represented above, was the Asian/Pacific Heritage program which featured slide presentations on the Japanese/American experience (including their WWII internment) by Ellen Nollman, and the role of the dragon in Chinese art, literature, and festivals by Gary McCone. Other presentations emphasized crafts and cooking, and participants were able to sample Chinese foods prepared in both the traditional manner from various regions of China and Chinese/American cooking.



photo: J. Swab

Martina Lydon and Eileen McVey demonstrated Indonesian batik techniques and showed samples of each method.

The second of the programs, represented below, was the 2nd annual Multicultural Festival. Bad weather forced the program indoors and the program was adjusted accordingly. Entertainment included Tex-Mex music by the Tropical Santa-Ana band, dancing by a Haitian group, a Mexican guitarist, and others shown below. A buffet luncheon for all of the participants included ethnic foods donated by staff.



photo: J. Swab

Jean Denney Jensen performed several Irish dances and spoke about the steps, rhythms, and apparel of traditional Irish dancers at the Multicultural Festival.



photo: J. Swab

Members of the Fiesta Latina Dance Group—Paulina Mayor & Company, performed traditional Spanish dances and a variety of dances from several Latin American countries.



photo courtesy Ms. Williams

Miss Robin "Sugar" Williams sang a number of gospel hymns and popular songs for the participants in the Multicultural Festival.



Publications Exchange

Serial Gaps

The National Agricultural Library identifies gaps in the national collection through collection maintenance activities and patron requests. We appreciate your donation of the following publications needed to complete collections. If you have questions, call Ruth Finnblade, Gift and Exchange Program, (301) 504-7061.

Send items to:

*National Agricultural Library
Gift and Exchange Program/RF, Room 002G
10301 Baltimore Boulevard
Beltsville, MD 20705-2351*

Development in Toxicology and Environmental Science. Vol. 3-4, 1979-80; Vol. 6, 1982; Vol. 8, 1984.

Ecologist. Wadebridge, England. Vol. 12-19, 1982-89.

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology. Vol. 18 (3-4), 1988.

Plants Today. Vol. 1, 1988.

Veterinarski Archiv. Vol. 50-58, 1980-87.

Surplus Publications

The National Agricultural Library will make available the following surplus publications to any interested organization that regularly sends free publications to NAL, including most Federal, land-grant, and agricultural research institutions as well as many others. Foreign institutions will need to provide a U.S. mailing address or make other special arrangements with U.S. sources for shipment of material. Listed titles may be requested up to six months following announcement.

If interested, please enclose an addressed label with your request and write to:

*National Agricultural Library
Attn: Gift and Exchange/RF, Room 002
10301 Baltimore Boulevard
Beltsville, MD 20705-2351*

Or call Ruth Finnblade, (301) 504-7061.

Agronomy Journal. Vol. 41-81, 1949-90.

Canadian Journal of Botany. Vol. 32-45, 1954-67.

Crop Science. Vol. 1-78, 1961-86.

Journal of Environmental Quality. Vol. 1-10, 1972-81.

Journal of Pathology. Vol. 142-159, 1984-89.

Poultry Science. Vol. 38-61, 1959-82.

Seed Science. Vol. 26-27, 1978-79.



New Bibliographies

The bibliographies in the *Quick Bibliography* series are primarily computerized online as batch bibliographies emanating from searches performed by the NAL Public Services Division Staff in response to customer requests. Searches are selected for inclusion based on the currency of the topic, interest among clientele, and probable value to a larger audience. Since October 1988, all *QB's* include search strategies. Unless otherwise specified, citations are from AGRICOLA.

The other bibliographic series, including *Special Reference Briefs*, have been researched and produced to meet special needs of clientele of the Library and its Information Centers. Revisions or updates will be announced when produced. Only one copy of a requested title will be sent; however, requesters may make copies. To request a copy of a *Quick Bibliography*, *Special Reference Brief*, or other bibliographic work, circle the desired title(s) below and send your request with a self-addressed label to:

*Reference Branch, Room 111
National Agricultural Library
10301 Baltimore Boulevard
Beltsville, MD 20705-2351*

Quick Bibliographies

Q.B. - 92-05. Farmland Preservation, January 1979-August 1991. 188 citations in English. Prepared by Jane Potter Gates. Alternative Farming Systems Information Center. November 1991. Updates Q.B. 89-60.

Q.B. - 92-06. Herbicides: Ecological Effects, January 1985-September 1991. 303 citations in English. Prepared by Jayne T. MacLean. Alternative Farming Systems Information Center. November 1991. Updates Q.B. 89-34.

Q.B. - 92-07. Agriculture and Trade Policy in Latin America, January 1987-September 1991. 234 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Mary E. Lassanyi. Agricultural Trade and Marketing Information Center. November 1991.

Q.B. - 92-08. Alternative Crops, January 1987-October

1991. 179 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Karl Schneider. Reference and User Services Branch. November 1991. Updates Q.B. 92-08.

Q.B.—92-09. Alternative Farming Systems - Economic Aspects, January 1990-October 1991. 238 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Karl Schneider. Reference and User Services Branch. November 1991. Updates Q.B. 90-79.

Q.B.—92-10. Culture of Striped and Hybrid Striped Bass, January 1979-October 1991. 64 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Eileen McVey. Aquaculture Information Center. December 1991.

Q.B.—92-11. Green Manures and Cover Crops, January 1987-September 1991. 465 citations in English. Prepared by Jane Potter Gates. Alternative Farming Systems Information Center. December 1991. Updates QB 89-58.

Q.B.—92—12. Agricultural and Farmer Cooperatives, January 1979-September 1991. 266 citations in English. Prepared by Patricia La Caille John. Rural Information Center. December 1991. Updates Q.B. 89-91.

Q.B.—92-13. Health Care in Rural America, January 1979-September 1991. 352 citations in English. Prepared by Patricia La Caille John. Rural Information Center. December 1991. Updates Q.B. 90-87.

Q.B.—92-14. Tourism and Outdoor Recreation, January 1979-September 1991. 186 citations in English. Prepared by Patricia La Caille John. Rural Information Center. December 1991.

Special Reference Briefs

SRB—92-02. Exercise for Dogs. Prepared by Janice C. Swanson. Animal Welfare Information Center. November 1991.

SRB—92-03. Selected Resources on Adult Children Living at Home: An Annotated Bibliography for Researchers, Educators, and Consumers. Prepared by Billie H. Frazier and Kathleen C. Hayes. National Agricultural Library. December 1991.

RIC Series

RIC—14. Alternatives to Waste Disposal. Prepared by Tanya Shimmons and Dorothy A. Heiss. Rural Information Center. December 1991.

Miscellaneous

Sources of Free or Low-Cost Food and Nutrition Materials. Food and Nutrition Information Center. Revised. December 1991.



New Serials Received at NAL

Abstracts in Biocommerce: ABC. Oxford; Washington, DC: IRL Press. Semimonthly, with cumulative volumes issued quarterly. Vol. 1, no. 1 (9 Aug. 1982)-
TP248.13.A27

Air & Water Pollution Control. [Washington, DC]: Bureau of National Affairs. Biweekly. Vol. 1, no. 1 (Oct. 8, 1986)-
KF3786.A3A37

Alimentalex: International Food Law Review. Madrid: SID-Alimentaria. Semiannual. No. 1 (June 1989)-
K1.L45

Alimentalex. Special Number: International Food Law Review. Madrid: SID Alimentaria. Biennial. No. 1 (Oct. 1988)-
K1.L45 Suppl.

American Environmental Laboratory. Shelton, CT: International Scientific Communications. Bimonthly. Vol. 1, no. 1 (9/89)-
TD178.8.U5A4

Annual Report / Desert Botanical Garden. Phoenix, AZ: The Garden. Annual. 1989-1990-
QK73.U52D47

Annual Report on the Effect of the Airline Deregulation Act on the Level of Air Safety. Washington, DC: The Administration. Annual. 1979-
TL553.5.U5

Biocontrol News and Information / Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control. London: Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. Quarterly. Vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1980)-
SB975.B55

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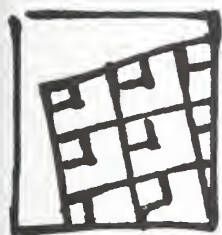
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Agriculture Datebook

February 13-15: Fourth National Conference on Organic/Sustainable Agriculture Policies. Bethesda, MD: Hyatt Regency. Contact: Roger Blobaum, 202-332-9110.

February 18: Conservation Technology Information Center Conference on Farming for Maximum Efficiency (MAX) Program. Indianapolis, IN. Contact: 202-720-5063.

February 21: Urban Tree Conference. Sanford, FL; Agriculture Center Auditorium. Contact: Uday K. Yadav, 407-323-2500, Ext. 5559.

February 21-23: Third East Coast Aquaculture Trade Expo in conjunction with the Eighteenth East Coast Commercial Fisherman's Trade Expo. Ocean City, MD. Contact: Maryland Watermen's Association, 800-421-9176, or Maryland Aquaculture Office, 301-841-5724.

February 23-27: Society of Toxicology. Seattle, WA. Contact: 202-371-1393.

February 24-25: Joint USDA/1890 Task Force Meeting. Prairie View, TX; Prairie View A&M University. Contact: 202-205-1661.

February 24-26: 12th NOAA Shellfish Biology Seminar. Milford, CT. Contact: Walter Blogoslawski, 203-783-4235.

February 25: National Corn Growers Conference. Orlando, FL. Contact: 314-275-9915.

February 26: Nutrition Monitoring Advisory Council Meeting. Washington, DC. Contact: 202-720-7711.

February 26-28: Catfish Farmers of America. Orange Beach, AL. Contact: Bill Glasscock, 501-225-6102.

February 28-March 1: Family 2000 Conference. San Francisco, CA. Contact: 703-305-2062.

February 29: Nebraska Sustainable Agriculture Society 1992 Annual Meeting. Columbus, NE; New World Inn. Contact: 402-254-2289.

March 1: National Workshop for Aquaculture Extension Professionals. Little Rock, AR. Contact: Jim Davis, 409-845-7473; or Nathan Stone, 501-541-6886.

March 1-3: National Association of State Departments of Agriculture Mid-Year Conference. Washington, DC; Vista Hotel. Contact: NASDA, 202-628-1566.

March 2-3: IAA's 9th Annual Conference, "Alternative Farming Systems and Rural Communities: Exploring the Connections." Bethesda, MD. Contact: Institute for Alternative Agriculture, 301-441-8777.

March 2-17: Carolina Workshop on Yeast Molecular Genetics. Chapel Hill, NC. Contact: Litaker, 919-966-1730.

March 6-10: 85th National Food Processors Association Annual Convention. Dallas, TX. Contact: 202-639-5900.

March 11: American Farm Bureau Federation Board of

Directors Meeting. Chicago, IL. Contact: 202-720-5063.

March 15-16: 30th Annual Meeting of the American Cytogenetics Conference. Virginia Beach, VA. Contact: A. Brothman, 804-446-5670.

March 15-21: National Agriculture Week. Contact: Margaret Speich, 202-682-9200.

March 17-19: Boston International Seafood Show. Boston, MA. Contact: Tom Repeta, 207-772-3005 Ext. 76.

March 19-21: Southeast Regional Lake Management Conference. Marietta, GA. Contact: North American Lake Management Society, 904-462-2554.

March 20: National Agriculture Day. Contact: Margaret Speich, 202-682-9200.

March 23-25: President's Council on Rural America Meeting. Location TBA. Contact: 202-720-4581.

March 25-27: Bordeaux Aquaculture 1992. Bordeaux-Lac, France. Contact: Bordeaux Congress Service, phone 33-56508449, FAX 33-56431776.

March 25-28: Conference of the Society of Ethnobiology. Washington, DC. Contact: Bruce Smith, 202-357-1572.

March 26-29: National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) National Convention. Boston, MA. Contact: 202-328-5800.

March 27-30: National Pesticide Forum, "Hitting Close to Home: Pesticides and Local Rights." Alexandria, VA. Contact: 202-543-5450.

April 5: National Association of Conservation Districts Spring Board Meeting. Washington, DC. Contact: 202-720-5063.

April 5-9: American Forage and Grassland Council National Meeting. Grand Rapids, MI. Contact: Oran Hesterman, Michigan State University, 517-355-0264.

April 5-10: American Chemical Society (ACS) Symposium on Environmental Chemistry of Sustainable Agriculture. San Francisco, CA. Contact: Anne R. Leslie, 703-557-4457.

April 5-10: Ninth International Symposium of Astacology. Reading, England. Contact: D. M. Holdich, FAX 06-02420825.

April 6-8: 2nd International Conference on Shellfish Depuration. Rennes, France: L'École Nationale Supérieure Agronomique de Rennes (ESNAR). Contact: Steven Otwell, 904-392-9617.

April 6-9: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB). Anaheim, CA. Contact: Nancy Sledge, 301-530-7010.

April 6-10: International Symposium and Workshop on the Rehabilitation of Inland Fisheries. Hull, United Kingdom. Contact: I. G. Cowx, phone 04-82466421, FAX 04-82466205.

April 14-16: In Vitro Toxicology Symposium. Baltimore, MD. Contact: 301-955-3343.

April 14-19: Role of Aquaculture in World Fisheries at the World Fisheries Congress. Athens Greece. Contact: Janine Walker, 301-897-8616.

April 24-27: International Association of Fairs and Expositions (IAFE) 24th Annual Spring Conference. Seattle, WA; Stouffer Madison Hotel. Contact: 417-862-5771.

April 27-28: Annual Biotechnology Patent Conference. Washington, DC. Contact: ATCC Workshop Manager, 301-231-5566.



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Cultural Heritage Activities



above photo: B. Norris; photo right: J. Swab

(Above) Floyd Simpson of Country Mile Farm, Belmont, Ohio, demonstrates the art of chainsaw sculpture by creating a carving of Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan.

(Right) The exhibit for National Women's History Month is part of NAL's ongoing observance of the cultural heritage of employees. These observances include EEO related programs and various cultural heritage exhibits, demonstrations, and performances. For additional recent cultural heritage activities see page 19 of this issue of ALIN.

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